UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/737,389	12/16/2003	En-Yi Liao	10033.000400	5362

31894   7590   09/05/2007
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EXAMINER
SERRAO, RANODHI N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2141	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
09/05/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/737,389	LIAO, EN-YI
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ranodhi Serrao	2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 July 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *10-15 and 22* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *10-15, 22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments, see appeal brief, filed 23 July 2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 10-15 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art reference(s). See below rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3.   Claims 10-14 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneider (2004/0158741) and Chawla et al. (7,123,613).

4.   As per claim 10, Schneider teaches a method of transferring a file in a peer-to-peer computer network, the method comprising: transferring the file from a first peer node to an intermediary node, the first peer node and the second peer node being computers in the peer-to-peer computer network; processing the file in the intermediary node; and transferring the file from the intermediary node to the second node (see Schneider, ¶ 37-38). But Schneider does not provide the details of redirecting the file from a first peer node to an interception node, the file being originally intended to be transferred directly from the first peer node to a second peer node. However, Chawla et al. teaches redirecting a file from a first node to an interception node, the file being originally intended to be transferred directly from the first node to a second node (see

Chawla et al., col. 5, line 56-col. 6, line 24 and col. 10, lines 36-53). It would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Schneider to redirecting a file from a first node to an interception node, the file being

originally intended to be transferred directly from the first node to a second node in

order to allow a client to take advantage of the benefits of using a proxy server in

handling client packets without requiring special configuration of the client (see Chawla

et al., col. 2, lines 18-21).

5.   As per claim 11, Schneider-Chawla teach a method wherein the peer-to-peer

computer network includes the Internet (see Schneider, ¶ 78).

6.   As per claim 12, Schneider-Chawla teach a method wherein processing the file in

the interception node comprises scanning the file for viruses (see Schneider, ¶ 37).

7.   As per claims 13 and 14, the above-mentioned motivation of claim 10 applies

fully in order to combine Schneider and Chawla et al.

8.   As per claim 13, Schneider and Chawla teach a method wherein processing the

file in the interception node comprises filtering a content of the file (see Chawla et al.,

col. 5, line 56-col. 6, line 24).

9.   As per claim 14, Schneider teaches peer-to-peer data transfer (see Schneider, ¶

27) and Chawla et al. teaches a method wherein redirecting the file comprises:

informing the second node that an address of the first node is that of the interception

node (see Chawla et al., col. 7, line 58-col. 8, line 24).

10.   As per claim 22, Schneider teaches a method of transferring a file in a peer-to-

peer computer network, the method comprising: transferring the file from a first peer

node to an intermediary node, the first peer node and the second peer node being

computers in the peer-to-peer computer network; scanning the file for viruses in the

intermediary node; and transferring the file from the intermediary node to the second

node (see Schneider, ¶ 37-38). But Schneider does not provide the details of

transferring the file from a first peer node to an interception node, the file being originally

intended to be transferred directly from the first peer node to a second peer node.

However Chawla et al. teaches transferring the file from a first node to an interception

node, the file being originally intended to be transferred directly from the first node to a

second node (see Chawla et al., col. 5, line 56-col. 6, line 24 and col. 10, lines 36-53). It

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Schneider to transferring the file from a first node to an interception

node, the file being originally intended to be transferred directly from the first node to a

second node in order to allow a client to take advantage of the benefits of using a proxy

server in handling client packets without requiring special configuration of the client (see

Chawla et al., col. 2, lines 18-21).

11.   Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chawla

et al. and Schneider as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Morris et al.

(6,629,100). Chawla et al. and Schneider teach the mentioned limitations of claim 10

above and furthermore Chawla et al. teaches transferring the file from the interception

node to the second node (see Chawla et al., col. 10, lines 36-53) but fail to teach

querying a P2P server for location information of peer nodes involved in a transfer of the

file; based on a response from the P2P server, identifying the second peer node as a node involved in the transfer of the file from the first peer node. However, Morris et al. teaches querying a P2P server for location information of peer nodes involved in a transfer of the file (see Morris et al., col. 8, lines 1-9); based on a response from the P2P server, identifying the second peer node as a node involved in the transfer of the file from the first peer node (see Morris et al., col. 8, lines 10-21). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chawla et al. and Schneider to querying a P2P server for location information of peer nodes involved in a transfer of the file; based on a response from the P2P server, identifying the second peer node as a node involved in the transfer of the file from the first peer node in order to allow users and groups to share images and restrict access to the images and metadata (see Morris et al., col. 1, line 64-col. 2, line 4).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ranodhi Serrao whose telephone number is (571) 272-7967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30pm, M-F.
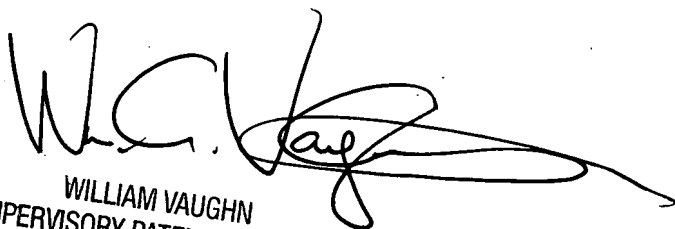
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RNS

R.N.S.

8/24/2007

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